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ALUMNAE · MEMORIAL · WINDOW

The Alumnae Memorial Window, Mother Irene Gill Memorial Library

By MOTHER GRACE, O.S.U. College of New Rochelle
New Rochelle, New York

Through the courtesy of Mother Gertrude, Librarian of the College of New Rochelle, we are able to carry this article supplementing the description printed in April, 1939. At that time the window, which is a marvelous example of Christian art, had not been installed.—The Editor.

The Alumnae Memorial Window, at the south end of the reading room in the Mother Irene Gill Memorial Library, is sixteen feet high and twenty feet wide. The seven large figures in heavy line drawings are burned into a transparent glass, in a purplish brown color. The reveals of the six large panels are painted in a deep, rich red and the soft draperies, at the sides, are of a specially designed terra cotta material.

The theme of the window is the transmission, through the centuries, of wisdom and knowledge. This transmission is represented by the flame and the book which are being passed from one figure to another. The seven figures are: Aristotle, Saint Augustine, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Saint Ursula, Saint Angela Merici, a college girl and a young child.

The dove, with outstretched wings, at the top of the window, is the symbol of the Holy Spirit emitting His rays upon the leaders of thought below. Early Christian Art adopted the dove-symbol

to represent the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity in His various activities as Creator, Comforter, Giver of Gifts, Source of Sanctification and Fount of Wisdom because it was in this form that He revealed Himself on the banks of the Jordan. "Now it came to pass when all the people were baptized that Jesus also being baptized and praying, Heaven was opened and the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape, as a dove, upon Him." (Luke III, 21-22.)

All knowledge and power comes from the Holy Spirit. On the Feast of Pentecost, the Church sings:

"Sine tuo numine,
Nihil est in homine
Nihil est innoxium."

"Nothing is in wretched man,
Nothing good he fashion can,
Thou bright'ning not his ways."

In speaking to the Corinthians, Saint Paul warns them that no man can think a good thought as of himself, without the assistance of Him in Whom we live, move and are. God is everywhere by essence, presence and power, but, in a special manner, He is in the souls of the just by sanctifying grace. "If any one love Me, he will keep My word and My Father will love him." (John XIV, 23.) "The Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, Whom the Father will send in My name He will teach you all things and will bring all

things to your mind, whatsoever I shall have said to you." (John XIV, 26.) Because of this indwelling of the Holy Spirit, the faculties of man are sanctified by faith and wisdom; the soul begins to see in the light in which God sees. This is the beginning, in its embryonic form, of the glorious vision that belongs to the elect in heaven. In baptism, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are infused—those permanent supernatural qualities which grow with the growth of Grace. Four of these gifts—wisdom, understanding, knowledge and counsel—perfect the intellect; the remaining three—fortitude, piety and fear of the Lord—perfect the will. Thus, true wisdom, which is the greatest good to which man can aspire, derives its excellence from the presence of the Holy Ghost. For this reason, the dove, symbol of *The Eternal Teacher of Truth*, sheds its luster over the whole window.

In the upper right hand corner of the window, a little outside the pale of the Holy Spirit's illumination, stands the genius Aristotle. He could not sing, as did the Psalmist, "Thy word is a light unto my feet." Living before the new Revelation of Christianity was given to man, his reason was left unaided except by the light of nature. Yet, what the human mind could achieve through its own resources, he accomplished. His words have become the laws of thought to other ages. He gave philosophy a method and a scientific terminology; his moral ideals, outlined in his ethical treatises, were far above the concept of moral excellence current in his day. The influence upon subsequent thought of this giant among the world's great thinkers is incalculable. To Saint Thomas Aquinas, he was the "Prince of Philosophers"; Dante called him, "il maestro di color

che sanno", the master of those that know.

Yet, even the reason of an Aristotle, searching and acute though it was, could not transgress its limitations. He and the Greeks had everything human—poetry, history, science of a sort, and philosophy; but they knew nothing of the Divine. Plato, more than any other Greek philosopher, tried to get a true notion of God, but, even he never succeeded in reaching the supernatural.

This eternal need of man could be supplied only by the advent of Christianity which brought with it a new Divine Revelation. Revealed truth, like a golden river, mingled with the darker rivers of human knowledge and illumined them into beauty.

Saint Augustine, represented on the window in his miter and episcopal robes, is the greatest exponent of this union of Hellenism and Christianity. The fourth century, astonishingly Catholic, boasted a cluster of learned humanists: Saints Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, Basil, Gregory, Athanasius and Chrysostom. To the dead bones of pagan literature, these men applied the magic touch of Christian inspiration and behold! flowers of extraordinary beauty blossomed forth. The "incomparable Augustine", as he is called, the "Eagle of Doctors", the "star of extraordinary brilliancy", especially understood the meaning of a Christian civilization. The views expressed in his *Civitas Dei* and other writings show that he had the Christ-like vision of a complete picture—the synthesis of the three traditions of Greece, Rome and Jerusalem, whose thought he was to transmit to posterity. This genius, whose heart and mind were captivated by grace and truth, added to his synthesis of the past, the wealth of

his own original mind which combined the speculative talent of the Greek with the practical spirit of the Latin. From his time down to the Fathers of Trent, his theological authority was indisputably the highest, dominating all thinkers, appealed to alike by scholastics, as Anselm, Peter Lombard and Thomas Aquinas; and by the exponents of mysticism, as Bernard, Hugh of Saint Victor and Saint Bonaventure.

From the fourth to the thirteenth century, the torch of truth, although sometimes dimmed, did not cease to shine. The Catholic Tradition was transmitted by such illustrious thinkers as Boethius, Cassiodorus, Benedict, Isidore of Seville, Theodore of Tarsus, Aldhelm, Bede, Alcuin, Theodulfus, Rabanus Maurus, Walafriad Strabo, Servatus Lupus, Joannes Scotus Erigena, Gerbert, Fulbert, Lanfranc, Anselm, Abelard and John of Salisbury, to name the most outstanding.

These Christian humanists prepared the way for Saint Thomas Aquinas, who, on the Memorial Window, stands next to Saint Augustine. He is clothed in his white Dominican habit, with the emblem of the sun upon his breast, suggestive of his influence as "the luminary of the Church, the flower of doctors, the bright mirror of the universities and the precious stone of the priesthood."

He whom Dante refers to as "fiamma benedetta," a flame of heavenly wisdom, personifies the thirteenth century in the full meridian of its glory. This century saw a new culture coming into being: its inspiration was Christian; its impetus came through Hebrew, Greek, Roman and Arabic channels; art and architecture, philosophic and theological speculation were finding complete expression; cathedrals were being built; and new or-

ders were being created. The century produced many scholars: Alexander of Hales, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventure, Raymond of Penafort, Roger Bacon and Vincent of Beauvais. The times called for an architectural genius who could co-ordinate the myriad of ideas which were engaging men's minds. Divine Providence gave it "The Angelic Doctor." This "most saintly of learned men and the most learned of saints" quietly gathered up the wisdom of the ages, sifted the chaff from the wheat and subsumed it under a Christian philosophy. Although he lived less than fifty years, he produced more than sixty books. His *Summa theologiae* has given to mankind a pattern of thought which shows the complete picture of the meaning of human life, its origin, powers and destiny. Thomas Aquinas has been the model of philosophers down to the present day. The *Catechism of the Council of Trent* drew its inspiration from his teachings. Dante's *Divina commedia* is a compendium of his theology. In the *Paradiso*, the poet encounters Saint Thomas Aquinas in the Heaven of the Sun, as the leader of a garland of lights, the chief of the "spiriti sapienti". He stands as the greatest exponent of Scholasticism, whose essential idea was that the most native hunger of men's minds is for an orderly synthesis of all thought, whether it depends upon experience (science) or reflection (philosophy) of Faith (Theology).

From the opening of the Middle Ages, the Church had been at work Christianizing the barbarian hordes that were destroying her culture. Within a few centuries, she had transformed Europe into a group of Christian nations with a splendid moral and mental development. How-

ever, the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw indications of an approaching storm. In the sixteenth century, this storm broke in the form of the Protestant revolt. A spirit of opposition to spiritual and temporal authority spread; rulers encroached upon the liberties of the people; the art of printing, fruitful for good, was also productive of evil in the revival of pagan ideas. Discontent, general restlessness, contempt of authority, scorn for tradition and rejection of the ancient faith prevailed.

However, this century of disorder saw the establishment of two new, timely orders: The Society of Jesus and the Ursulines. The former, founded by Saint Ignatius Loyola, expressed its aim in the motto, "Omnia Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam". By the end of the century, its members were numbered in the thousands. And through four centuries, these members, following the luminous way of their founder, have given an unfailing example of religious virtue and distinguished scholarship.

The Ursuline Order, the first for the education of women, was founded by Saint Angela Merici. This saint stands in the lower center of the Memorial Window. Archbishop Goodier, S.J., in his *Ascetical and mystical theology*, in speaking of the stress laid upon education by the Church at this time, says, "It is significant to note that the beginner of this new movement was a woman, Saint Angela Merici, the foundress of the Ursulines. She stands out in marked contrast with the women saints before her time, but she is followed by a line of imitators almost without number."

As a young woman, Angela had seen in vision, a procession of maidens ascending to heaven on a ladder of light. A

voice had said, "Take heart, Angela, before you die, you will found at Brescia a company of virgins similar to those you have just seen." This prophecy was fulfilled on November 25, 1535, when Angela and her twelve companions consecrated themselves to God. She gave them the name of Ursulines — Daughters of Saint Ursula — confiding to them that the noble Ursula had appeared to her all radiant with the glorious marks of her martyrdom.

Many legends concerning Saint Ursula were current in the Middle Ages. The most familiar was that she was the daughter of a Christian king, who had been asked in marriage by the son of a great pagan king. Desiring to remain a virgin, she obtained a delay of three years, during which, she and a company of other noble maidens sailed on a pilgrimage. A storm drove their ships ashore and they were slain near Cologne, by the Huns, in the year 451. This legend has inspired a host of works of art and has so popularized the Saint, that she became the patroness of Universities, as well as of art and poetry.

On the Memorial Window, Ursula stands in the upper left hand corner, with long hair, fair braids over her shoulders; near her, are the arrows and palm, indicative of her martyrdom for the Faith.

In regard to Saint Angela's choice of the British princess as patron of her Order, Very Reverend Mother Saint Jean, present Prioress General of the Ursuline Roman Union, writes, "With one deep penetrating glance, Angela read the signs of the times and, under the inspiration of divine grace, chose as Patron and Model of her Order, the British princess

(Concluded on page 234)

National Catholic Book Week: A Summary of Activities

By CHARLES L. HIGGINS, *Chairman of Committee*
Boston Public Library

Early this year, the Catholic Library Association established the "Committee for National Catholic Book Week". In so doing, the Association pledged itself to the promotion of an idea that has proved its value and become an institution in Boston. Because of its instant and ever-increasing success in Boston, the Association decided that the time was ripe to attempt the same project on a national scale, utilizing past experience as a guide to present action. The Chairman was authorized to select his personnel on the basis of experience, and to conduct the movement subject to the checks usual to such a Committee.

For three months the Committee has been at work. At this point, it is well to pause, restate the purpose of the project, outline the moves already made, and indicate the present needs.

To put the idea bluntly, "Catholic Book Week" is propaganda. The Committee frankly admits that. We are trying to influence people. But not all people. We are concerned solely with Catholics. More specifically, we are interested in the reading habits of Catholics. We are trying to picture the Catholic literary tradition as being so attractive, and the immoral literature of today as so repulsive, that Catholics will seek out and read books written by and for Catholics. By using all the varied methods

of modern publicity, we are simply attempting to influence the reading habit of our co-religionists.

This is the sole purpose of the Committee and all its works. Let it be well noted that the Committee is not trying to sell anything. We are not selling books. We have no connection with any publisher or book-seller. And local groups working in conjunction with the National Committee will find their efforts nullified if they have any such affiliations.

Those connected with the Boston project will recognize that this movement is merely an enlargement of it. Having put certain basic procedures and policies to a thorough test, the Committee feels that it is the part of wisdom to use the experience thus gained. Still, many will be interested to learn the steps already taken. And many will desire to know just what progress has been made in the past three months.

The Chairman of the Committee felt that the activities of the group fell into three separate categories, each requiring a special aptitude, and each happily distinct from the others. These are: first, the compilation of a classed and annotated reading-list to be distributed nationally during "Catholic Book Week"; second, the arrangements for suitable local and diocesan committees; third, press and radio publicity work.

Since the element of time always plays an important part in all such projects, it was decided that the first effort of the Chairman should be directed along the lines of setting up of a skeleton Executive Committee, and then moving toward the rapid completion of an Editorial Board which would be responsible for the compilation of the reading-list. It was believed that the Editorial Board should receive the bulk of our attention until it had been set up as a going organization. Accordingly, Mr. John M. O'Loughlin, Assistant-Librarian of Boston College, was immediately asked to assume the office of Editor of the Reading-list. His acceptance was gracious. More important, his acceptance assured the Committee that the list would be edited in a scholarly and responsible manner. Mr. O'Loughlin's record of valuable service to the C.L.A., especially in his former post of Editor of *The Catholic Library World*, is well known to the library profession.

Invitations were immediately dispatched to men and women who are considered specialists in their branch of learning, asking if they would take charge of a specified section of the list. But a statement such as this cannot convey the amount of careful consideration given each individual compiler by the Chairman and by Mr. O'Loughlin. For it was essential not alone that the list be authoritative, but also that each compiler be of such a disposition as to be able to appreciate the type of material we required. As has been said elsewhere, this list is for the "average man". For lack of a better phrase, he is the man-in-the-street; neither a scholar nor a moron. He is the man who uses his public library as a source of recreational, and occasionally instructive reading. He is the man you

see in your library who seems bewildered by the complexities of the modern catalog; and he is too shy to ask for reader-guidance. He wants to read Catholic literature, but lacks the means to find it. This is our man. This is the man we want to help. Thus we are aiming our reading-list at his intellectual level. And to find compilers with sufficient authority to command respect, yet with the requisite experience to appreciate our problem, was no simple matter. We feel that we now have the solution. In the Appendix to this article is the list of Editorial Board members.

The reading-list, when compiled and finally edited, will run somewhere between 650 and 700 classified and fully annotated titles. It will be completed and ready for printing by July 1, 1940.

In a previous issue of the *World*, the members of the Executive Committee and the members of the Advisory Council were listed. The latter group will be greatly expanded to include members of the American hierarchy, the publishing and bookselling trades, and Catholic librarians and educators. The function of this Council will be to advise the Executive Committee on matters of policy.

As this is written, no concerted attempt has yet been made to publicize the movement in the religious and secular press. Policy seemed to dictate this course until the present. Our publicity program will soon begin to unfold however.

In such professional journals as *The Catholic School Journal*, *The Catholic Library World*, and *The Catholic Bookman*, notices to librarians and teachers have already been inserted with the idea of eliciting free responses and thus establishing the nucleus of local committees. It is regrettable but necessary to record

here that Catholic librarians either do not read such journals or, reading them, leave such tasks as these to others. It is especially regrettable that some few Chairmen of C.L.A. units have yet to be heard from. This is a situation however, that allows of several explanations and remedies. The Committee feels quite sure that, at the proper time, the looked-for response will be forthcoming.

Here then is the result of three months work. We have organized our Editorial Board and the work of compilation is progressing smoothly and on schedule. The Executive Committee is a well-knit and balanced group. We have obtained all the publicity sought, and have assurances that our future releases will be well received. "Local and Diocesan Committees" is the only phase which has failed to come up to expectations. We do not have as many as a preliminary estimate called for.

It is earnestly hoped that this last point will be cleared up at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati. At that time, Mr. Phillips Temple, Librarian of the Riggs Memorial Library at Georgetown University, will be present as the official representative of the Committee. He will be available to all who are interested. Please consult your program at the meeting for special activities on this project. It is planned to have available at several points such things as mimeographed information sheets, posters, and registration cards by which those interested in assuming an active role in their own communities may leave their name, address, and the specific field in which they are most interested. It is important to remember that we cannot have too many workers. All who register will be able to contribute in a positive manner to the work of their

own Association. Full directions for the disposal of these cards will be on hand.

In closing, it is apt to repeat here what has been said many times before, something proved by experience. *Catholic Book Week can succeed.* Regardless of who or where you are, it can become a living, vital influence in your community. It can become this if you, as a Catholic librarian, as a trustee of Catholic letters, are determined to make it one.

APPENDIX. EDITORIAL BOARD.

Herewith is presented the complete Editorial Board of that Committee. As previously explained, this group is now engaged in compiling a reading-list for Catholics to be issued by the Committee during Book Week. In its final form, the list will not exceed 700 titles.

Charles H. Higgins, Chairman of the Committee, Boston Public Library.

John M. O'Loughlin, Editor of the reading-list, Assistant-Librarian, Boston College.

Reverend Michael J. Ahern, S.J., Head, Department of Geology, Weston College, Mass. SCIENCE.

Reverend Rudolph G. Bandas, Professor, Theology and Catechetics, St. Paul Seminary, Minn. RELIGION.

Harry Lorin Binsse, Executive Secretary, Liturgical Arts Society. FINE ARTS AND MUSIC.

Paul R. Byrne, Librarian, University of Notre Dame. GENERAL REFERENCE.

Edward A. Fitzpatrick, President, Mount Mary College, Milwaukee. EDUCATION.

Sister Jane Frances, O.S.B., Educator, Bibliographer, Mt. St. Scholastica College, Kansas. BIOGRAPHY.

Sister Joan Patricia, Librarian, Regis College, Mass. FICTION.

Miss Mary Kiely, Editorial Secretary, Pro Parvulis Book Club, New York City. YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION.

Reverend William P. O'Connor, Past President, American Catholic Philo-

sophical Assn., St. Francis, Wisconsin. PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Reverend Arthur J. Riley, Professor, Church History, St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Mass. CHURCH HISTORY.

Miss Eva J. Ross, Author, Lecturer, New York City. SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Reverend Francis X. Talbot, S.J., Editor: *America*, New York City. LITERATURE.

Phillips Temple, Librarian, Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. MISSION LITERATURE.

Eugene P. Willging, Bibliographer, Editor, *The Catholic Library World*. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ALUMNAE MEMORIAL WINDOW

(Concluded from page 230)

who had long been the Patron of the Universities of Europe. This gesture of hers is deep in meaning. Angela had to combat the heresies of her day. These heresies, like those of our own times, were subtle ideologies, dangerous to all whose faith was not founded on the bedrock of conviction. Is there any wonder then that she looked to Ursula as her guiding star? In her, she saw the Virgin whose powerful attraction drew young maidens after her; in her, she saw the Apostle boldly facing danger for the spreading of the truth; and in her, she saw the Educator of countless young women, who, under her guidance, had acquired such strength of soul that they preferred to die rather than to deny their faith."

Before the sixteenth century ended, the Ursulines had spread through Italy, Germany, and France. In 1639, the first convent of nuns in North America was established by them in Quebec, under the guidance of the saintly Mary of the Incarnation. In 1727, at New Orleans, they

opened the first convent in the United States. Throughout four hundred years, the Ursuline Order, spread over the whole world, has been true to its vocation of sowing the seeds of a Christian education in the hearts of the young. The pioneer spirit of Saint Angela has lived in her missionary daughters who were among the first to set off for distant, pagan lands. It also inspired the far-seeing foundress of New York's first Catholic College for women. Mother Irene Gill, like another Saint Angela, "read the signs of the times" when she founded, in 1904, the College of New Rochelle.

Upon the Memorial Window, Saint Angela Merici, the foundress of the Ursuline Order, is portrayed imparting her instructions to a modern, young college woman, who, in turn, is passing on her inheritance to a young girl of the future.

The above figures on the Memorial Window represent some of the eminent lovers of eternal truth—great-visioned souls who ever desired to progress, as Christ Himself did, in wisdom, age and grace. They have handed down to us a Christian Tradition which has in it all that can satisfy the faculties of man. This heritage, laden with the wealth of every age and every culture, resplendent with the light of Divine Revelation, is beyond all praise and surpasses the comprehension of the unbelieving intellect.

NORTHERN OHIO UNIT

The May Newsletter announces that approval for the celebration of National Catholic Book Week in the Cleveland Archdiocese has been granted by Most Reverend Joseph Schrembs. Pulpit, press and radio will be utilized to awaken and maintain interest in the first national celebration of Catholic Book Week.

News and Notes

WISCONSIN UNIT

The Wisconsin Unit of the Catholic Library Association held its ninth local conference on May 2, 1940, meeting at Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Sister M. Ildephonse, S.S.N.D., presiding.

Sister Celeste, O.P., St. Albertus College, Racine; Sister Carol, O.S.F., St. Mary's Academy, Milwaukee; Sister Barbara, O.P., St. Benedict's School, Milwaukee; and Sister Mary John, F.S.P.A., Aquinas High School, LaCrosse, in a symposium under the direction of Sister Celeste, presented a discussion of Catholic library problems, using as a basis of their discussions Reverend W. Kane's book of the same title.

Mr. Jautz, in his address, "Inspirations for the Librarian", discussed various library periodicals not only as sources of inspiration but also as a means of securing necessary information, particularly regarding new methods and material for efficient librarianship. To make this discussion more practical, Miss Gaskell had provided a display of the principal magazines referred to by Mr. Jautz.

Miss Ewens, librarian at Bruce Publishing Company, gave an enthusiastic and inspiring account of her work in organizing and conducting the Parish Lending Library at Holy Rosary Parish, Milwaukee.

Sister Ruth of Mercy High School, Milwaukee, as chairman of the nominating

committee announced the committee's choice of officers for the coming year: Reverend A. C. Kenny, O.Praem., St. Norbert's College, West DePere, Chairman; Miss Lillian Gaskell, librarian, Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Secretary-Treasurer; Sister Celeste, O.P., St. Albertus College, Racine, and Mr. Martin Jautz, librarian at Marquette University High School, Milwaukee, directors. The choice was unanimously accepted.

OREGON-WASHINGTON UNIT

From the April *News Letter* of this Unit we learn that a project to provide a union list of Catholic serials for the Pacific Coast has been instituted as a result of the December Marylhurst Conference. A committee, headed by Sister N. Imeldine, Marylhurst Normal, has already brought in a preliminary report to the effect that Marylhurst College and University of Portland have agreed to participate.

Letters of invitation will be sent to every Catholic institution on the Coast holding appreciable runs of Catholic periodicals and serials. Cooperating libraries will exchange cards listing their holdings of individual titles. The result is that each cooperating library will be able to locate any given title in this area. At present only one Pacific Catholic library has listed its holdings in the *Union list of serials*.

SOCIAL JUSTICE INDEX

Miss Agnes Tomczak, 1217 Lafond Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, announces that the 1939 index to *Social Justice* has been completed. This index may be procured from the compiler.

WESTERN NEW YORK

The Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference held its April meeting at Mt. St. Mary Academy, Kenmore, on April 13. The Reverend Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J., librarian at Canisius College, presided at the meeting of the Elementary School Section. There were several discussions concerning the work of the past year, especially the lesson plans for elementary grades. It was decided that the same plans be used again next year before attempting a revision of them.

Success has definitely marked the work of the past year. This is evident from the fact that pastors in many schools have organized school libraries. In this year's annual report the Buffalo Public Library has noted a greater use of the library by parochial school pupils. The lists of children's books compiled by the conference has encouraged the giving of Catholic books as gifts. Exhibits sponsored by the conference have been instrumental in placing several hundred worthwhile Catholic books in children's homes.

WICHITA DIOCESAN UNIT

From the spring issue of the Wichita Diocesan Newsletter we learn that this Unit was distinctively honored in receiving the moral support and the episcopal blessing of the Most Reverend Christian Winkelmann, Bishop of Wichita. The Most Reverend Bishop was particularly

pleased with the work of the Unit in developing parish and hospital libraries.

On May 2 the Wichita Unit held its annual meeting at St. Francis Hospital.

1. With this issue is included a membership envelope for the benefit of those who wish to pay their 1940-41 membership dues during the summer. The next fiscal year begins on September 1, 1940.

2. The Handbook of the Catholic Library Association, containing the membership list, constitution, lists of committees, units, etc., will be published separately during June and will be sent to institutional members and individuals holding a \$5.00 membership. It will not be issued as a number of *The Catholic Library World* of which the current volume is completed with this issue.

3. The series on Contemporary Catholic Authors will be resumed in October. In the next volume we have already planned to include articles on Reverend James M. Gillis, Reverend Leonard Feeney, Agnes Repplier, Carlton Hayes, Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, William T. Walsh, Theodore Maynard and Sister Madeleva. Advance orders for reprints at 10 cents each will be accepted.

4. The *Handbook of American Catholic Societies* will be issued in reprint form at twenty-five cents per copy on advance orders only. It will be published around August 1st.

Book Selection: A Review Article

By COLMAN J. FARRELL, O.S.B.

St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas

The practice of book selection; papers presented before the Library Institute at The University of Chicago, July 31 to August 13, 1939. Edited with an introduction by Louis R. Wilson. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xii, 368. \$2.50.

Publication of the papers of the annual Library Institute at The University of Chicago is providing the profession with a series of discussions representing current thought in major fields of librarianship. Made possible by the financial assistance of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a Library Institute has been held at Chicago for two weeks each summer beginning in 1936; the fifth Institute has been announced for 1940. The book under review contains eighteen papers presented at the 1939 Institute.

Dr. Wilson in his "Introduction" points to several developments of the past decade which lend importance to a study of the practice of book selection at this time: a) the influence of the depression on public library funds; b) the development of other agencies which supply books and other forms of information and recreation; c) the adult education movement; d) the library survey, e.g., *Who uses the public library*, by Haygood, and *Libraries and readers in New York*, by Waples and Carnovsky; e) studies in readability; f) the expansion of school library book collections to include ma-

terials not specifically related to the curriculum; g) the increased effort on the part of college libraries to enrich their book collections and to make them more easily available to students.

"The papers presented before the Institute do not deal specifically with the situations described above. They are not concerned with trends and influences *per se*. On the contrary they deal with the theories and practices of book selection in general and with such aspects of the problem as the literary qualities emphasized by different fields of scholarship, the uses and limitations of literary criticism, the organization of library procedures, the dissemination of literature, and the book as a physical object. They also deal with the theories and practice of book selection in the modern college and high school, with the role played by the publisher and book seller in the selection and distribution of books, and with modern methods of teaching book selection in library schools."¹

The reviewer has found something of interest in each of the eighteen papers in the collection and most of them will, undoubtedly, in one way or another, prove fruitful reading to librarians in general—notably to the younger and less well-read members of the profession. The reviewer has read no more advanced description

1. "Introduction," pp. vii-ix.

of the modern high school library in action than Frieda M. Heller's "Book Selection in a Modern High School". The dynamic influence of books in the education of youth as described here is almost startling in respect, a) to the wide scope of the subject matter, b) to the appositeness of the individual applications, and, c) to the absence of areas of instruction where in books might not be expected to play a significant role.

Another singularly valuable paper is that by Agnes Camilla Hansen entitled "The Teaching of Book Selection in the One-Year Library School". This paper traces the history of training in book selection from the earliest library school where there was no formal course in book selection to the present time when this training is once more being integrated with related processes in courses variously designated—at Denver, "The Book Arts Course"; at Pratt, the "Books Course". The latter "embraces besides selection, reference, and bibliography also instruction in the reading interests and literature of young people and children, the two latter units of instruction being taught through large subject units concurrently with the same subject units in adult literature, reference, and bibliography". Miss Hansen customarily writes penetratingly and constructively; this paper is exceptionally so.

Perhaps the most refreshing and inspiring of the papers is that of Adolph Kroch, "A Great Bookstore in Action". Mr. Kroch is a man with a scholarly background who appears not to have lost his idealism.

The anti-intellectual and anti-religious approach to book selection as reflected in this series of papers and in the American book selection aids generally has long

puzzled the reviewer, but the Adler article cited below, which a quotation in Dr. Carnovsky's paper brought to his attention, throws a bright light on the matter. "It follows, therefore," he says, writing of contemporary liberalism, "that as in the realm of politics the primacy of the will identifies authority with force, so in the realm of thought the primacy of the will reduces everything to arbitrary opinions or academic conventions. There are no first truths, but only postulates, demands of the will that something be taken for granted. In some sense, all knowledge rests on acts of faith, though the only principle of such faith is one's private predilections."²

It is not clear why Dr. Carnovsky is so much more concerned about enlisting librarians to crusade for the acceptance by the public of the opinions of science than about interesting the public in values of justice, charity, and mercy. Arthur H. Compton writing in the *Association of American Colleges Bulletin* for May, 1940, puts the matter mildly when he states: "Never before in history could we have such faith that Christianity has the spirit that the world needs. The threats of totalitarian conquest and of internal social upheaval show that if freedom is to survive it can only be by the growth of the desire to work for the welfare of mankind."³

Equally mystifying in book selection practice is the rejection of books in the social sciences which bring the principles of Thomistic philosophy, ethical and theological, to bear on the solution of contemporary problems. It is recognized in

(Concluded on page 241)

2. Mortimer J. Adler, "Liberalism and Liberal Education". *Educational Record* 20:435-6. 1939.

3. XXVI (1940), 216.

Summer Library Courses¹

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

The Catholic University of America will offer twelve courses in Library Science during the coming Summer Session. Practically all of the basic courses will be given while a few will be offered to afford an opportunity for selection.

Two changes were made in the curriculum during the present year which have already shown good results. The first was the introduction of courses in school library work, for which there is now a rather heavy demand. It is now possible to follow a full curriculum in that field which differs considerably from the program followed in college library work. The second change was the modification of the summer session curriculum so that it corresponds definitely to that offered during the regular school year. This necessitates more definite planning in beginning library work, but the results have been much more satisfactory.

The department of library science took over new quarters this year in one full wing of the library building. New furniture and equipment were added and the book stock was materially increased.

The faculty for the Summer Session will consist of Dr. Mullin, Mother Agatha, Miss Kegler, Miss Corcoran, Miss Gau-

treaux, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Robb, and Dr. Hummel.

Thirty-five students have been in attendance during the present year. Eight of these are candidates for degrees at the end of the school year. By March 1, all of those holding degrees from the department were employed.

The Catalogue of the Summer Session may be obtained from the Director.

MARYWOOD COLLEGE

The Department of Librarianship at Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania, offers a thirty hour course leading to the Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Science Degree, dependent upon general college courses pursued including in the fourth year the basic one year library curriculum. The course is also open to graduates and leads to the degree, Bachelor of Science in Library Science. The summer school courses are cumulative, spread over a consecutive five-year period. For information concerning courses to be offered during the summer session, June 28th to August 8th, apply to the Registrar of the College for special Summer School Bulletin.

ST. CATHERINE'S

A few general remarks about our curriculum, placement, study body, etc., may be found in the May, 1939, issue of *The Catholic Library World*.

1. These library school notes have been supplied by the schools and are not to be taken as an expression of opinion by the Editor of *The Catholic Library World*. For additional schools, see May, 1939, p. 255-8;263.

As an introduction to the school library portion of the program, we wish to say that the school of today, elementary or secondary, in the place of being an unknown, isolated entity, is a vital, integrated, functioning unit of the system. That the library may be a service center, and that the librarian may be one with the leaders and teachers with whom she is working, an understanding of the administration, the objectives, the needs, and the problems of the school and its program, as well as the library and its service, is necessary for the student choosing this profession.

Our curriculum includes, in preparation for school librarianship, as much as a one year general course allows. In the elementary Cataloging and classification, Reference, National and trade bibliography, and Book selection courses, the school librarian and some of her problems, as well as those of other librarians, are considered. Among the elective courses, those of School library administration, Adolescent literature, School library field work, Children's literature, and How to teach use of books and libraries, are especially planned to meet the preparation necessary for school librarians of today.

Last year (1939) the largest number of placements was in the college and secondary school library fields. The graduates of June were placed in the educational systems of Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Louisiana.

For the benefit of those who study during the summers, the general program is offered to the students who attend five consecutive sessions. This year (1940) from June 17 to July 27, work in Children's literature, National and trade bib-

liography, Reference, and Library administration will be given.

Students who plan to do school library work should know or write to the Director of the Library School about any special requirements of the State in which they wish to work, and arrange to meet them.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

The Department of Library Science in Teachers College of St. John's University offers a program evaluated in terms of the specific requirements of the regulations of the University of the State of New York and satisfies in full these requirements for a certificate valid for teaching Library in the elementary and secondary schools. It was established in February, 1937, and is under the direction of Reverend John W. Dunn, C.M.

The curriculum is planned to provide instruction in the fundamental principles and methods essential for effective library service. Provision is made for observation trips to various types of libraries and attendance at library meetings. Students also have an opportunity to hear guest lecturers in special fields. Thirty semester hours of credit in library science in residence are required for the certificate granted by St. John's University and six additional semester hours are required for certification of school librarians by the New York State Education Department.

The summer courses offered are equal in content, quality and comprehensiveness to those which are conducted during the academic year and a cumulative cycle of courses is offered to enable students to complete the full library curriculum in consecutive summer terms. This summer will be offered courses in Cataloging and Classification by Miss Eileen Lovett; Ref-

erence and Bibliography by William A. Gillard; School Library Organization and Curriculum Enrichment for Secondary Schools by Miss Margaret V. Fulton; Book Selection and Reading Guidance for Older Boys and Girls by Miss Margaret Scoggin; and Story Telling and Reading Guidance for Younger Boys and Girls by Miss Phyllis Fenner. The Summer faculty are all members of the regular full time staff.

BOOK SELECTION

(Concluded from page 238)

several papers in the collection under review that scientists can not apply the findings of science to human situations without recourse to some philosophy. It is futile for book selectors to rationalize their "thumbs down" attitude toward certain philosophies by saying they are not scientific. Other books they select for libraries are not scientific either because the discussion of how scientific data is to be employed is outside the reach of science by definition. The discoveries of science are in themselves without purpose or significance. They receive their significance from being applied to serve the needs of man to attain the immediate and final purposes of his existence, which are potentially ascertainable by reason and (for those who believe God has made known the purpose of human existence) by revelation. Science has nothing to lose from these sources; on the contrary it stands to gain in stability and economy of effort. In any case it is patently inimical to the best interests of human welfare to reject the philosophy of experts in philosophy for the amateur philosophy of the scientist who lacks specific training in philosophy.

The fact that a scientific treatise departs occasionally from absolute science to make an application in terms of human values does not take a book out of the general classification of scientific literature; such departures are usually indispensable for giving purposes, value, and direction to scientific investigation. Furthermore, it is normal library practice to classify even the professedly philosophical treatment of a subject with the subject. The same principles should hold for the "Christian" (i.e., based in revelation) treatment of a subject. Treatment remains secondary to subject in library practice.

PRIZE ANNOUNCEMENT

Several members of the Catholic Library Association have expressed a desire to see a new cover design on "The Catholic Library World". Since we have no artist on our staff, we must turn to the membership for suggestions and drawings and in order to stimulate our library artists we offer a prize of \$5.00 for the best design. Drawings should be submitted before September 1, 1940. They should be in black ink on white paper, suitable for photoengraving. Designs need not be limited to the amount of space used at present; the entire front cover is yours if you need it. Mail designs rolled or flat; DO NOT FOLD.

A Handbook of American Catholic Societies: Part II

(Continued from March)

By EUGENE P. WILLGING and DOROTHY E. LYNN,
University of Scranton, Pennsylvania

American Catholic Historical Association

Headquarters. 305 Mullen Memorial Library, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Purpose. The promotion of study and research in the field of Catholic history.

History. Since the foundation of the Association at Cleveland, December 1919, annual meetings have been held in various cities in the East, the Middle West, and one in Canada.

Publications. 1. *Catholic Historical Review*. The official organ of the Association is issued quarterly to members; subscription for non-members is \$4.00 a year.

2. *Church historians*; edited with a foreword by Peter Guilday. Kenedy, 1926.

3. *The Catholic Church in contemporary Europe (1919-1931)*; edited by Peter Guilday. Kenedy, 1932.

4. *Catholic philosophy of history*; edited by Peter Guilday. Kenedy, 1936.

5. Stock, Leo F., Ed. *United States ministers to the Papal states: instructions and despatches 1848-1868*. Catholic University of America, 1933.

Library. Since the executive office of the Association is in the Mullen Memorial Library of the Catholic University of America, no private library is maintained.

American Catholic Sociological Society

Headquarters. Loyola University, 6525 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose. To stimulate concerted study and research among Catholics working in the field of sociology, to create a sense of solidarity, to stimulate study and research in the field of sociology, and to unearth and to disseminate particularly the sociological implications of the Catholic thought pattern.

History. Founded at Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, March 26, 1938, by representatives from thirty Catholic colleges, seminaries, and universities in Illinois and eight of the neighboring states.

The Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference welcomed the affiliation of the American Catholic Sociological Society and assigned it to the Social Action Department of the Conference.

Publications. 1. *American Catholic Sociological Review*. A quarterly magazine issued to members; subscription for non-members is \$2.00 a year.

2. *Proceedings of the First Annual Convention*, 1938.

3. *1938 Research census of members of the American Catholic Sociological Society*.

4. *1939 Research census of members of the American Catholic Sociological Society*.

Apostolate of Suffering

Headquarters. 1551 North 34th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Purpose. Educating the sick to patience; training the soul to high virtue while the body suffers pain and agony.

History. Founded August 24, 1926, by Miss Clara M. Tiry, with the cooperation of the Most Reverend A. J. Muench, Bishop of Fargo, N. D.; received ecclesiastical approbation October 4, 1926, by the Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, Archbishop of Milwaukee; incorporated under the state laws of Wisconsin December 5, 1938.

Publications. 1. *Our Good Samaritan*. A quarterly sent to members and patrons. Subscription: for the sick, twenty-five cents a year.

2. Tiry, C.M. *Comfort for the sick*. Herder, 1927.

3. Tiry, C.M. *Ten blessed years. The history of the Apostolate's first ten years' activities*. Apostolate of Suffering, 1939.

Library. Little Flower Traveling Library contains more than one thousand volumes. Books sent gratis to members all over the United States.

Association of Catholic Trade Unionists

Headquarters. 226 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

Purpose. To foster and spread in the American labor movement sound trade unionism based on Christian principles, first by bringing to Catholic workers in particular, and all workers in general, a knowledge of these principles, and second, by training leaders and supplying an organization, to put these principles into practice.

History. Founded in the city of New York, February 27, 1937, by a small group of zealous Catholic men and women. It started as an offshoot of Dorothy Day's Catholic Worker movement, whose House of Hospitality was the first headquarters of the ACTU.

Publications. 1. *The Labor Leader.* The official organ is published bi-weekly. Subscription, \$2.00 a year.

2. *The Michigan Labor Leader.* Paper published by the Detroit branch at 50 Harper Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Association of Holy Childhood

Headquarters. 949 N. Lincoln Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Purpose. Gathering Catholic children around our Divine Savior, and impressing upon them the duty of all His followers to labor for the salvation of souls.

History. Founded in 1843 by Most Reverend de Forbin Janson, and introduced into the United States in the year 1846. Branches were established in the Archdiocese of New Orleans and Baltimore, especially in settlements of French origin. The National Office was established in Pittsburgh in 1889, entrusted to the Holy Ghost Fathers. At present the Association is active in every diocese of the United States, and officially established in ninety-seven out of the one hundred and eleven dioceses.

Publications. *Annals of the Holy Childhood.* The official organ of the Society is published monthly during the school term.

Blackfriars' Guild

Headquarters. Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Purpose. To promote sound thought and Catholic philosophy through the medium of the drama.

History. Founded in Washington, D. C., in 1931. It has since become a national organization with regular chapters in Washington, Providence, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Rochester, New York, Madison, the Twin Cities of Minnesota. Affiliate chapters are spread throughout the country and are admitted to regular membership when they conform to certain standards imposed by the officers.

Publications. *Encore.* The official organ of the Guild.

The Catholic Actors Guild of America, Inc.

Headquarters. Hotel Astor, New York City.

Purpose. To insure the spiritual and temporal welfare of the people of the theatrical profession by providing members with an opportunity to know something of the problems and life of the theatre, and encouraging them to bring to their work the inspiring ideals and high principles of their faith.

History. Founded in March 1914, by Reverend John Talbot Smith. The first group numbered twenty-five members; today, more than twelve hundred members are enrolled.

Publications. *The Callboard.* The monthly publication is sent to members, and sells for five cents a copy.

Library. The library consists of books given to the Guild by members or other interested persons from time to time.

Catholic Airmen of America

Headquarters. Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York.

Purpose. To unite all Catholic Airmen for religious and social affiliation.

History. In July 1938, a small group gathered together and drafted a letter which suggested the formation of a Catholic Airmen's group. The first meeting was held August 15, 1938, and the twenty-seven men who attended joined the new organization.

Catholic Anthropological Conference

Headquarters. Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Purpose. The advancement of anthropological and missionary science through promotion of:

- (1) Anthropological research and publication by Catholic missionaries and other specialists;
- (2) Ethnological training among candidates for mission work.

History. Founded April 6, 1926.

Publications. 1. *Publications of the Catholic Anthropological Conference*—the annual series of brochures and monographs.

2. *Primitive Man*. A quarterly publication sent to members. Yearly subscription rates, (2 double or four single numbers), \$1.00.

Catholic Association for International Peace

Headquarters. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Purpose. To help the American public, and particularly Catholics, in the task of ascertaining more fully the facts of international life and of deciding what ought to be done that the relations between nations may become just, charitable and peaceful.

History. The C. A. I. P. has grown out of a series of meetings during 1926-27. Following the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago in 1926, representatives of a dozen nations met with Americans for discussion. In October of the same year a meeting was held in Cleveland where a temporary organization called the Catholic Committee on International Relations was formed. The permanent name, The Catholic Association for International Peace, was adopted at a two-day Conference in Washington in 1927.

Publications. Eppstein, John. *The Catholic tradition of the law of nations*. London, Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. 1935.

Library. The C. A. I. P. has a library of about 600 volumes, a complete file of pamphlet publications, clippings, etc. It is glad to extend the facilities of its library to other libraries and to students doing research in Washington.

Catholic Biblical Association of America

Headquarters. Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Purpose. To promote scientific work on the Sacred Scriptures and auxiliary sciences, with a view to the popularization of solid Scriptural knowledge.

History. The first suggestion of an Association grew out of a meeting of Scripture professors

called to discuss the revision of the English New Testament for the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. The suggestion was received with acclaim, and steps were taken at once to bring the organization into being. Its constitution was carefully drafted and presented for consideration to a large group of professors of Sacred Scripture. Bishop O'Hara offered the patronage of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. The Association was founded in October, 1936.

Publications. 1. *Catholic Biblical Quarterly*. Free to members; subscription \$5.00 a year.

2. *Proceedings of the first general meeting*, (St. Louis). \$1.00.

Catholic Book Club, Inc.

Headquarters. 140 East 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

Purpose. To encourage the authorship and publication of books that mirror the Catholic philosophy of life, books whose general interest and literary merit will command the respect of both Catholic and non-Catholic critics.

History. In October 1928, a small group of laymen, directed by Francis X. Talbot, S.J., founded the Catholic Book Club. Every month a distinguished board of editors searches the offerings of authors and publishers, here and abroad, and each month arranges for the publication of one book worthy to be the Catholic book-of-the-month. These books—225,000 in ten years—have been delivered to thousands of Book Club members throughout the world. Instantly a market is created, and throughout the world, the Club's monthly selections are reviewed with serious respect.

Publications. *The Newsletter*. A monthly report sent to members, free of charge, regarding the books they are to receive.

Library. A lending library is maintained at headquarters in New York for those who wish to read the latest books at a reasonable cost.

Catholic Central Verein of America

Headquarters. 3835 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Missouri.

Purpose. To unite Catholics of Germanic birth or descent in a non-political, nationwide body, for the purpose of educating its membership in civic virtue; the performance of civic duty; the study and practice of social reform particularly along lines laid down in the Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.

History. Founded April 16, 1855 at a meeting of representatives of seventeen German Catho-

lic societies in Baltimore, to meet attacks of anti-Catholics (e. g., Knownothings, etc.) and to federate benevolent societies. Founders received approbation of Most Reverend John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo. No appreciable growth till 1863 when rapid expansion was noted. State branches organized near turn of century in order to deal more effectively with problems of local character. Founded Central Bureau to serve as information center, publisher, etc. in 1908. Received mandate for Catholic Action in 1936.

Publications. 1. *Social Justice Review* (formerly *Central Blatt* and *Social Justice*). Official journal sent to members. Subscription, \$2.00 a year.

Library. The Central Verein, through the Central Bureau, maintains a library of 36,261 books, magazines, newspapers, etc. It is divided into two sections and hence is really two libraries, housed in a separate fireproof structure. The General Library contains: 14,742 books, 10,449 pamphlets, 2217 bound magazines, 439 unbound magazines, 197 newspapers (bound), and 118 unbound newspapers—total 28,162 items.

The Library of German-Americana, or historical library, contains publications concerning the activities of Germans in America especially of the 19th century, and is regarded as one of the four best libraries of its kind in the entire country. This library contains about 8099 volumes.

Catholic Church Extension Society

Headquarters. 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose. To foster and extend the Catholic faith; to develop the missionary spirit among the clergy and people; to assist in the erection of parish buildings for needy places; to contribute to the support of priests living in the poorer districts; to supply altar plate, vestments and other church goods for the poor missions; to assist in the education of poor students for the missionary priesthood, and in general to extend the Catholic Church in the United States and its dependencies.

History. Father Francis C. Kelley organized the Catholic Church Extension Society under the sponsorship of His Excellency, the Most Reverend James Edward Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, on October 18, 1905. From a humble beginning the Society grew until at the present time it can look back on its records of endowing our country with thousands of mission chapels, and providing hundreds of poor stu-

dents with scholarships to the missionary priesthood.

Publications. *Extension Magazine*. Published monthly; Subscription, \$3.00 a year.

Catholic Committee on Scouting Boy Scouts of America

Headquarters. 2 Park Avenue, New York City.

Purpose. To provide a committee advisory to the Boy Scouts of America, which has the responsibility of promoting and guiding cooperative contacts with the Catholic Church; such activities to be related solely to this field and to the participation and spiritual welfare of Catholic men and boys in scouting.

History. The Catholic Committee on Scouting composed of twenty-two archbishops and bishops, representative of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in all parts of the United States was formed in 1933. The Committee worked out a cooperative agreement or organization procedure with the National Executive Board, Boy Scouts of America, whereby any Ordinary wanting to use Scouting as part of the official Catholic Youth Program in the Diocese could do so, under this plan of cooperation.

Publications. 1. *Proceedings of the third and fourth annual conference of Diocesan Scout Chaplains*. Includes complete proceedings as well as addresses delivered at these meetings.

2. *Chaplains Bulletin*. A quarterly news bulletin issued for Scout Chaplains.

Catholic Conference on Family Life

Headquarters. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Purpose. The promotion of the welfare of the family, the encouragement by every means in its power of wholesome and successful family life.

History. The Family Life Section of the National Catholic Welfare Conference was established in the Social Action Department of the N. C. W. C. in 1931. After the section was organized, and a program of action developed, the Catholic Conference on Family Life was founded as an instrument for furthering the activities of the Section. The organization meeting was held at Chicago, September 3, 1938. It was attended by a group of twenty-five Catholic sociologists, chiefly students of family life, and representatives of a number of national Catholic organizations.

Publications. 1. *The Catholic Family Monthly*. The official organ, besides going to individual subscribers, also reaches many Catholics in the form of parish monthlies. Subscription price is \$1.00 per annum.

2. Schmiedeler, E. *Introductory study of the family*. Appleton-Century, 1930.

3. Schmiedeler, E. *Readings on the family*. (co-author Rose McDonough). Appleton-Century, 1931.

4. Schmiedeler, E. *Parent and child*. Appleton-Century, 1934.

Library. A fair-sized library has been built up. This is used largely by the Director and students of family courses at the Catholic University of America.

Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

Headquarters. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Purpose. The diffusion of Catholic social teaching and its application to American industrial life.

History. Organized December 29, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois in the Loyola University School of Sociology on the initiation of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Conferences have been held in many of the most outstanding dioceses in the United States. They were sponsored by the Ordinary of the Diocese.

Library. Library consists of condensed proceedings of conferences and reprints of occasional addresses delivered before conferences.

Catholic Daughters of America

Headquarters. 10 West 71st Street, New York, N. Y.

Purpose. The propagation and preservation of the Catholic Church and the intensification of patriotism through material, moral and intellectual development of Catholic womanhood and the protection and well-being of Catholic girls.

History. Founded June, 1903, in the city of Utica, New York. In the thirty-seven years of its existence, more than \$6,500,000 have been contributed to religious, educational, charitable, civic and patriotic purposes.

Junior groups of girls, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, organized in thirty-five states, Puerto Rico and Canada with a member-

ship of 15,000 have contributed \$20,000 to charity in the period of five years.

Publication. *Woman's Voice*. A monthly issued to members only.

Catholic Dramatic Guild

Headquarters. Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Purpose. Providing and fostering dramatic recreational and educational facilities.

History. In 1932 the Catholic Dramatic Movement organized the Catholic Dramatic Guild in an effort to further the cause of Catholic Action on the Catholic stage.

Publications. 1. *Catholic theatre year book*. 2. *Practical Stage Work*. The magazine is sent free to members. Subscription rate, \$0.75 for students or club members.

Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, Inc.

Headquarters. Maryknoll, New York.

Purpose. To train Catholic missionaries for the heathen, with the ultimate aim to develop a native clergy in lands now pagan.

History. Established by action of the United States Hierarchy, assembled at Washington, April 27, 1911. Authorized by His Holiness Pius X, at Rome, June 29, 1911. Final approval by Pope Pius XI, May 7, 1930. "Maryknoll", in honor of the Queen of Apostles, has become the popular designation of the Society.

Publications. 1. *The Field Afar*. The official organ is published monthly except August. Subscriptions: \$1 for one year.

2. Powers, G. C. *The Maryknoll movement*. Catholic Foreign Mission Society, 1926.

3. Walsh, J. E. *Father McShane of Maryknoll*. Dial Press, 1932.

4. Walsh, James A. *Observations in the Orient*. Field Afar Office.

Library. Maryknoll has a reference and research library which provides bibliographies, subject reading references, statistics, photos on missions in general and on Maryknoll mission activities in particular.

Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada

Headquarters. St. Louis University School of Medicine, Room No. 215-18, 1402 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

Purpose. The realization and promotion of progressively higher ideals in religious, moral, medical, nursing, educational, social and all other phases of hospital and nursing endeavor with

special reference to Catholic hospitals and schools of nursing in the United States and Canada.

History. Established June 24, 1915, at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under the patronage of His Grace, the Most Reverend Sebastian G. Messmer, D.D., Archbishop of Milwaukee. Affiliated with the Social Action Department, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Publications. *Hospital Progress.* The official journal, a monthly publication, is included in membership.

Library. Three thousand volumes—principally in the fields of Hospital Administration and Nursing Education.

Catholic Interracial Council

Headquarters. 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Purpose. The combating of race prejudice; and the attainment of social justice for the whole social group, regardless of race.

History. On Pentecost Sunday, 1934, the first Catholic Interracial mass meeting was held in New York's Town Hall. Many aspects of the so-called Negro problem were presented by a distinguished group of speakers. As a result of this meeting, a committee was appointed to organize a permanent Catholic Interracial Committee which would initiate a Catholic program in the interracial field. In September, 1934, the Catholic Interracial Council was formally launched.

Publications. *The Catholic Interracial Review.* A monthly magazine. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

Library. The DePorres Interracial Library is not a lending library, but it is open to research workers.

Catholic Knights of St. George

Headquarters. 14 Wabash Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Purpose. Protection in sickness, life insurance.

History. Organized in 1881 in the city of Pittsburgh as a Catholic fraternal society. Limited for a time to male Catholics of German birth or extraction—gradually broadened out to include Catholics of all nationalities. Originally operated on the mutual assessment basis, but finally adopted adequate rates on the American Experience Table, issuing insurance policies from \$250 to \$5000 with sick benefits from \$3 to \$9 per week. Its branches are an intricate part of every parish, but support all Catholic endeavors.

Publication. *The Knight of St. George.* The official organ; issued monthly.

Catholic Kolping Society of America

Headquarters. 811 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose. The stimulation and cultivation of a vigorous religious and civic consciousness and life.

History. The original *Katholischer Gesellenverein* was founded in Elberfeld, Germany, in 1848. As early as 1865 there were a few branches of the Society in this country. The National Organization, the *Catholic Kolping Society of America*, was founded in 1923 in the city of New York. Today this organization has fourteen branches in different cities of this country; eleven of these own their own "Kolping House" (Home for Catholic young men).

Publication. *Kolping Banner.* The official organ is included in membership.

Catholic Library Association

Headquarters. University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Purpose. To initiate and encourage any movement toward the progress of Catholic literature and Catholic library work.

History. Founded in 1921 as the Library Section of the National Catholic Educational Association, the Catholic Library Association began an independent existence in 1931.

Publications. 1. *Catholic Library World.* The official organ; issued monthly, October to May.

2. *The Catholic Periodical Index.* New York, H. W. Wilson Company.

Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc.

Headquarters. 8-10 West 17th Street, New York City.

Purpose. To promote the medical side of the Catholic missions everywhere, both at home and in the field afar.

History. The Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries was founded in 1925. In its present form of organization it was established in 1927.

Publications. *Medical Mission News.* The official organ appears five times a year.

Catholic Near East Welfare Association

Headquarters. 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Purpose. To assist in every way possible those missionaries who are working among the separated peoples of the Near East.

History. Founded by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI.

Catholic Order of Foresters

Headquarters. 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Purpose. To unite Catholic men and boys from birth on, and to provide insurance protection for their loved ones.

History. Originated in Holy Family Parish, Chicago, Illinois, May 24, 1883, under the name Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters, as a fraternal beneficiary society. As the Order grew and branched out in other states, the name was changed, June 5, 1889, to Catholic Order of Foresters. Growth has been steady and today the Order operates in twenty-nine states of the Union and in eight provinces of Canada.

Publication. *The Catholic Forester*. A monthly publication is mailed to all adult members.

Library. The home office library is closed to the public.

Catholic Poetry Society of America

Headquarters. 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Purpose. To promote a Catholic poetic movement and tradition, to create a common ground of discussion for poets, critics and those interested in poetry, and to cooperate in the advancement of American art and culture.

History. Founded in 1931 by editors of *America*, *The Commonwealth* and *The Catholic World*.

Publications. 1. *Spirit*. The official magazine of the Society is published bi-monthly.

2. *From the four winds*. A selection of poems from *Spirit's* first five volumes.

Catholic Press Association

Headquarters. No national headquarters.

Purpose. To unite all the Catholic publications and publishers of the United States in closer acquaintance and fellowship; to secure mutual help and cooperation, and thus through their union to promote the general well-being of the Catholic press.

History. Founded in 1911.

Catholic Radical Alliance

Headquarters. St. Joseph House of Hospitality, 61 Tannehill Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Purpose. To reform society according to the mind of the Catholic church as expressed in the social encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI.

History. The Catholic Radical Alliance grew out of the open forums held in the Pittsburgh

Lyceum during Lent 1937. The first year and a half of activities attracted national attention to the group.

Publication. *Pittsburgh Catholic*. The official diocesan publication carries a weekly account of proceedings. *Catholic Worker* carries monthly accounts.

Catholic School Press Association

Headquarters. Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Purpose. To encourage and aid the publications in Catholic schools, and promote the spirit of Catholicism in their publications.

History. Founded in 1931 at Marquette University in connection with the College of Journalism.

Publications. 1. *The Catholic School Editor*. Issued quarterly to members.

2. *The press in the service of faith and reason*. 1939.

Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, U. S. A.

Headquarters. Crusade Castle, Shattuc Avenue, Linwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Purpose. To make the Catholic students of the United States mission-minded; to stimulate acquaintance with missionary lands, missionary peoples, missionary methods, and missionary workers.

History. Organized at a meeting of students and teachers at St. Mary's Mission Home, Techny, Illinois, July, 1918. It was made a Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith by Pope Pius XI in 1925. Establishment of the Crusade on a diocesan basis was begun in the same year. Conventions have been held biennially.

Publications. 1. *The Shield*. The official publication is published monthly from October to May.

2. *The Crusade Programmer*. Issued bi-monthly in separate editions for Crusade Units in high schools, colleges, seminaries, grade schools and in groups of Veteran members. Copies supplied free to Crusade Units.

Library. The library includes books covering various mission fields; a large collection of mission plays, which may be presented by Crusade groups without payment of royalty; illustrated lectures dealing with mission subjects; slides and manuscripts are provided both on a rental basis and on a budget basis to Crusade Units.

Catholic Theatre Conference

Headquarters. Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Purpose. To promote Catholic truth through dramatic art; to unite Catholic theatres in a Catholic theatre group; to afford service to the members; to establish standards in the theatre.

History. Founded June 11, 1937.

Publications. *Catholic Theatre.*

Catholic Thought Association, Inc.

Headquarters. 34 East 61st Street, New York City.

Purpose. To promote among our own people a wider knowledge, appreciation and understanding of the Thomistic philosophy both in itself and in its application to the problems of the day.

History. Founded in September, 1934. The idea had a small beginning in a series of lectures on "St. Thomas and the Modern World". The work of the Catholic Thought Association has suddenly become something approaching a nation-wide university for the adult layman, with demands from every part of the country for trained lecturers and assistance in forming local groups.

Publications. Farrell, Walter, O.P. *Companion to the Summa*, Vols. II and III. Sheed and Ward, 1938-1940. Volumes IV and I to follow.

Library. Reference library is chiefly but not exclusively Thomistic.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

Headquarters. No national headquarters.

Purpose. To encourage its members to abstain from the use of alcoholic drink; to discourage, by advice and example, the sin of intemperance in others; and to discountenance the drinking custom of society.

History. The movement was the direct result of the visit of the Reverend Theobald Mathew to this country in 1849. From the time of its first national convention in 1872 up to the time of the Great War, 1914-1918, the membership continued to increase, but since that time the number of societies, as well as that of their individual membership has not been so great. The Union has held its annual convention every year except one, during the war, since 1872.

Publications. *The Catholic Temperance Advocate.* For many years the Union published this monthly (later bi-monthly) paper. It was dis-

continued during the war. An effort is being made to get it started again.

Catholic War Veterans, Inc.

Headquarters. 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Purpose. To bind its members by a greater spirit of faith and patriotism that they may be of greater service to God, to country and to one another; and to establish a permanent organization to perpetuate their ideals and ideas.

History. Founded May 9, 1935. After three and one-half years of pioneering the First National Convention was held in June, 1938.

Publications. *The Catholic War Veteran.* Published monthly.

Catholic Writers Guild of America, Inc.

Headquarters. 128 West Seventy-first Street, New York City.

Purpose. To promote the interests of writers and help them in the attainment of their aspirations; to afford them the opportunity of mutual acquaintance and appreciation through association and correspondence; to establish a headquarters in every city for meetings that will create a sense of solidarity among those engaged in writing; to create and maintain a spirit of cordial understanding between the Church and the press; to challenge all articles or pronouncements derogatory to religion by letters of protest to press, screen, stage and radio; to use the united influence of its members to establish a spirit of good will toward all creeds and races; to make this nation of ours "a more United States".

History. Organized December 12, 1919, in New York City. Hundreds of writers, among them many of America's outstanding litterateurs, have become members of the Guild. Listed among the founders are men prominent in Protestant and Jewish religious circles vying with Catholics in giving emphatic endorsement to the Catholic Writers Guild of America.

Catholic Unity League

Headquarters. 615 West 147th Street, New York City.

Purpose. To carry on the work of conversion dear to the heart of Father Isaac Hecker, the founder of the Paulist Fathers; to make Catholics better apologists for the faith.

History. In 1917 after the conclusion of a series of fifteen lecture courses for non-Catholics, plans were drawn up for a permanent organization, which was to finance at least four or five

lectures for non-Catholics annually and pay for the books and pamphlets distributed gratis during the lectures and for months after their close. To ensure its permanence, it was incorporated under the laws of New York State.

Publications. Conway, Bertrand L. *The Library list of 10,000 books and pamphlets.* New York, Catholic Unity League, 1939.

Library. The League has assembled a loan library of over 10,000 volumes. Members are allowed two books every two weeks. The Library is a Mail Order Library, handling books by Catholic authors exclusively.

Chaplain's Aid Association, Inc.

Headquarters. 401 West 59th Street, New York City.

Purpose. To promote the spiritual welfare of our soldiers and sailors.

History. The only organization of its kind ever formed to care for the spiritual welfare of the Catholic men in the armed forces of the United States. It was established in 1917 to meet the extraordinary demands of the World War, and has functioned ever since in the same field because its need was so very great. The work has been extended to include the men in veterans hospitals and the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The Association is affiliated with the National Council of Catholic Women.

Publications. *Chaplains' Aid Association Bulletin.*

Christ Child Society

Headquarters. 608 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Purpose. To meet the pressing needs of children and youth for health, recreation, and moral training, and to brighten their lives through a relief health and settlement program.

History. Founded in 1887 in the city of Washington, D. C.; organized in 1896 with ecclesiastical approval under a governing board; formally incorporated in 1903 under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Publications. 1. *The Christ Child Society. Report.* The official organ is published biennially.

2. *The Voice of the Christ Child.* Published quarterly, but at present it is out of print.

Columbian Squires

Headquarters. The Supreme Council Boy Life Bureau, The Knights of Columbus, P. O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Connecticut.

Purpose. To supplement the efforts of the Church, home and school by providing practical Catholic boys of high school age (14 to 18 years) with an attractive, well-balanced program of activities in their leisure time; to develop leadership among these boys by affording them opportunities to exercise initiative and assume responsibility during their habit forming years.

History. The Knights of Columbus entered the field of boys' work in 1922 following an invitation extended to the Order by the Hierarchy of the United States at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Atlantic City. Following the meeting a committee was appointed to formulate a program for older Catholic boys. With the initiation of this essential groundwork, the framing of the actual program of the Columbian Squires was undertaken with the institution of experimental Circles at Montreal, Duluth and South Bend. From one Circle in 1925, the Columbian Squires have grown and expanded until at present more than 375 Circles are operating in forty states in this country and in four provinces of Canada.

Publications. *The Columbian Squires Herald.* A monthly publication sent free to members.

Library. The Supreme Council Boy Life Bureau maintains an up-to-date library related to all aspects of the field of youth, technical and otherwise. This library is available at the Supreme Office of the Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Connecticut, to all accredited research workers.

Committee for Catholic Refugees from Germany

Headquarters. 123 Second Street, New York City.

Purpose. To help bona fide German Catholic refugees, both here and abroad, by means of material aid, spiritual, professional and legal advice; to raise funds for the immediate material needs of the Catholic refugees, as well as for purposes of assisting them to settle in other countries; to enlist the generous support of American Catholics by a reliable information service as to the situation of the Catholic Church in Germany and the needs of German Catholics.

History. The Committee was founded in November, 1936, by the Bishops at the annual meeting of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington in response to an appeal by the German Bishops to assist the Catholics for whom the German Bishops were unable to do anything. The Committee has been functioning ever since.

(To be continued)

Book Reviews

We are carrying two reviews of this encyclopedia, the first written from the viewpoint of a library school director, the second from that of a school librarian. Since "Compton's" was reviewed in the May, 1939, issue from a Catholic viewpoint, we have requested our reviewers to stress general use in these articles.—The Editor.

Compton's pictured encyclopedia and fact-index. Chicago, F. E. Compton and Co., c1940. 15 vols. Buckram, \$64.90; Fabrikoid, \$69.50. War supplement, 1940. Pp. 102. \$0.53 to subscribers; \$1.53 to non-subscribers.

This 1940 edition of one of the most used of school encyclopedias marks the nineteenth revision since its introduction in 1922. Over a period of twenty-one years the work has witnessed a steadily quickening interest on the part of educators and librarians, in school libraries and in children's departments of public libraries. The importance of this valuable set in the professional preparation of these two types of librarians is measured in terms of its agreement or non-agreement with a determined set of norms which reference authorities in general are unanimous in accepting. For evaluative purposes these norms or criteria are confined to the following objective aspects of the encyclopedia: 1) Authority; 2) Scope; 3) Arrangement; 4) Up-to-dateness; 5) Format; 6) Style; and 7) Special Features.

Authority. This term includes not only the reputation of the publishing house or group behind such a work, but also the writers of the separate articles. The policy of *Compton's* is to have a specialist submit an original article which is edited and prepared for the encyclopedia by a staff of five or six revisers and as many skillful writers whose aim is interest and accuracy in the coordination of all articles. Not all specialists are capable of presenting information with the simplicity and the clarity required by such a work, particularly if the matter be of a technical

nature. Because of the editorial supervision exercised in order to maintain balance of style and treatment, articles are not signed. However, a list of editors beginning with Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, President of the University of Minnesota, and Athol Ewart Rollins, literary editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*, and 208 contributors, fourteen educationists for advice on curriculum correlation, and twenty library advisers, enables one to place responsibility for specific articles. The following brief selection of authorities demonstrates this policy: Poetry, (Stephen Vincent Benet); Bibliographies, (Nora Beust and Anne Morris Boyd); Archaeology, (James H. Breasted); Papacy and Monasticism, (Reverend Patrick William Brown, S.T.D., Ph.D.); Bookmaking, (Pierce Butler), and Catholic subjects, (Right Reverend Monsignor Peter Guilday).

Scope. The second criterion is concerned neither with the number nor with the length of the articles included in an encyclopedia, but rather with the range of subjects whereby the objectives of the work are achieved. The earlier editions of *Compton's* were quite popularly considered to be well adapted to the elementary level of education. But this idea no longer prevails. Many of the juvenile stories formerly carried have been deleted in favor of factual material; e.g., the tale of *Reynard the Fox* (1939 ed.) and the illustration for the story are omitted from the 1940 edition. The range of appeal in the bibliographical entries also indicates a widening horizon of interest. Under "Medieval Literature" are listed such varying degrees of readability as "for beginners", Eva March Tappan's *When knights were bold*; "for advanced students and teachers", Taylor's two volumes of scholarly research, *The medieval mind*. Although study units prepared by encyclopedists are not generally so serviceable as some educators are inclined to believe, nevertheless, such an outline prepared for the elementary parochial schools of the arch-

diocese of New York correlates its syllabus and the encyclopedia, thereby substantiating its claim to a range of school subject matter. Also topics such as Shakespeare, the European war, discoveries in science and medicine, e.g., "Sulfanilamide", labor problems and government corporations organized to deal with them, and "New Deal" agencies further corroborate the growing opinion that this encyclopedia is useful not only in the high school but also with adult education groups.

Arrangement. The encyclopedia which aims for simplicity has abandoned the split-letter arrangement in favor of the inclusion, within a single volume, of all the topics under a given letter; for those literal units whose subject content is limited, e.g., "J" and "K", two letters are found in a volume. Another simplification is the use of the monographic type of article in which subdivisions of a subject are grouped under the main article. This method prevents duplication of information necessary in a rigid alphabetic scheme, and conduces to a coordinated grouping of related materials. Integration of knowledge and breadth of perspective thus achieved are illustrated in the revised article on the "Airplane". Introduced by a scientific discussion on the law of gravitation, and the historical development of the plane "from Langley to Lindbergh", the article leads into the function of air-arms in modern warfare, flights and fliers, and various types of planes. Here are grouped articles on helicopters, autogiros, airway maps, and the manufacture of the plane and its parts. The thirty-page article concludes with a fascinating description of how to build a model plane. This method of arrangement must be supplemented by an index. *Compton's* unique Fact-Index is not only an alphabetic approach to all the small topics included but also a quick fact-finding source for articles too ephemeral or too small to be included in the text, such as definitions of terms, etc.

Cross references, both "see" and "see also" are used to segregate as well as to coordinate information in this encyclopedia but the "dummy entry" (the "see" reference) is found only in the index. This is an important pedagogical device in training to "use the index".

Up-to-dateness. The copyright date is no guarantee that the latest information on a topic will be found in a revised work. Revision of an encyclopedia employs several methods and careful checking is necessary to apply this criterion. It

may improve the composition of existing articles without any change in data; it may "plate-patch" by curtailing unimportant articles in order to make space for added information without having to change articles preceding and following; and it may replace the original article by a thoroughly rewritten account. Reversing the order of these methods, the 1940 edition of *Compton's* affects 1185 pages with but 417 new and revised articles, 161 new pictures and 58 additional pages covering leaders in the present war, propaganda, spies, neutrals, submarine and mine warfare, etc. There is an excellent long article added on Pope Pius XII and a full-page picture. This revision is the "method of insertion". Partial revision, or "plate-patching" is illustrated in the article on "Finland", in which the account on "Fir", which follows it, is partially deleted to give more space for the story of the invasion of Finland by Russia. The article on Mexico, however, could have been treated in the same way to include information on the expropriation of U. S. oil. The remaining type of revision is demonstrated in the original article on the "White House" the grammatical construction of which (1939) has been greatly improved in the 1940 edition. The end of the article is brought up-to-date by the insertion of the story of the visit to the U. S. of the King and Queen of England and of their reception in the famous "Blue Room".

Format. Intended for use by young people this work is unusually well built and provided with an especially durable hinge. Paper, type, illustrations, and general make-up of the page are scientific and attractive. Colored plates, half-tones, charts, pictographs and maps justifiably bear out the title, *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*.

Style. The aim of this reference tool is readability and forthrightness, accuracy and authority, to be achieved through simplified vocabulary and sentence structure, and definitely to avoid the talking-down attitude. In other words the objective is information and not a search for juvenile readers. Since youth is quick to sense mistrust of its intellectual ability, it is equally alert to scholarship that is pleasingly dignified and adequately informative.

Special Features. This term includes those special characteristics which set the work apart and distinguish it from the general run of its kind. The Fact-Index includes numerous inserts of special terminology, such as words used in architecture and building, radio, and aviation; also forms

of address, pronunciation, and other specialties. The division of the bibliographies into two reading levels, beginners and adults, and the continual revision detected by the many lately published works included, are features for which this work is unique. "The Reference Outlines for Organized Study" continue to appear but many librarians question the value of these in school work. For adult education groups, however, their service would be invaluable.

Since this work adapts itself so adequately to thorough analysis by means of established criteria of excellence, it serves as a splendid type-problem in the study of school encyclopedias by reference students.

SISTER M. NORBERTA, I.H.M.

Director of the Library School
Marywood College, Scranton

Spring has arrived again and so has the annual revision of *Compton's*! High school boys and girls pounce with delight on the ever new and ever up-to-the-minute *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*. Visual aids, pictographs, readable articles, written with due regard for clearness and simplicity and adjusted to the reading interests, abilities and aptitudes of youngsters, excite to enthusiasm the adolescent, the adult in embryo.

No less fascinating to the active teacher, to the alert principal, to the progressive supervisor is the 1940 edition. To the school librarian, already fully familiar with the accomplishments in past editions, of the Compton editors, comes the question: What new material will greet the students? In quick succession there come to mind past advantages—the ever useful Fact-Index, continuous revision and some of the more recent and more intriguing articles as "Pioneer Life", the lively literary biographies, Stephen Vincent Benet's "Poetry", Anne Carroll Moore's bibliography on "Hobbies", Dr. Louis Shores' thrilling histories of American sports, "China" by Pearl Buck's sister, Grace Yaukey, the absorbing synthesis in "Communication", Courtney Cooper's story of the "Circus".

Of incomparable value is the new article on "Safety". This subject required for formal study in many states including New York is so adequately covered that text-books can be discarded. Visual adjuncts, reference-outline and selected bibliography complement the article which stresses the most advanced teaching devices and practises.

War is in the air, in the news—everywhere! It is also in *Compton's* where new articles on our "Army" and our "Navy" have been furnished by Major George Fielding Eliot. War and its consequences are not neglected in the Reference-Outline for "Current Events", where pupils find the results of Italy's conquest of Albania, the partition of Poland, the Russian invasion of Finland. The multitudinous activities of modern warfare—diplomacy, propaganda, espionage, censorship, blockades—are treated also in the separately bound, well illustrated *War supplement* which accompanies the regular fifteen volumes. To meet quickly, yet correctly, the demands of a changing world, encyclopedia changes have been brought about with the same lightning swiftness. In connection with the final break-up of Czechoslovakia as many as thirty-nine main articles in the 1940 edition have been revised and no end of fact-index entries changed.

Undoubtedly that which will be most useful in correlating and integrating the secondary school English courses will be the new treatment accorded to the life, art and times of "Shakespeare" in the article written by Dr. Robert Gay of Simmons College. Consultants in the preparation of this material were Doctors Adams and Willoughby of the Folger Shakespeare Library. The Elizabethan period, the Shakespearean theatre, Shakespeare's dramatic development, succinctly, yet completely and pleasantly discussed, are illustrated with that frequency customary in *Compton's* by pictures, including excellent copies of old engravings, and a photograph of a model Elizabethan theatre which any boy in the manual arts course will want to reproduce in three dimensions! The bibliography, presented in running style, which lists titles usually found in school libraries, is particularly good. If Shakespeare study needed to be enlivened this article has made it a *fait accompli*.

Bird lore and bird conservation have received a fresh approach in the article by Robert C. Murphy, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies. A graded and selected bibliography completes the well illustrated article.

Teachers need not worry about motivation just as librarians need no longer spend so much time aiding students with their reference problems when these students habitually use *Compton's*. If the early purpose of its editors was to take encyclopedia service off the shelves and to put it into active daily use such a goal has long since

been reached. As the library has become the heart of the modern school so Compton's seems to have become the heart of the modern school library.

WILLIAM A. FITZGERALD, PH.D.,
Librarian, Brooklyn Preparatory School

How to read a book; the art of getting a liberal education. By Mortimer J. Adler. New York, Simon & Schuster, 1940. Pp. xii, 398. Index. \$2.50.

Reading this book is at least good mental exercise. The reader simply cannot be placid; he has to think. He may be resentful because in his opinion the effort spent on five pages was too big a price to pay for what he got out of it; he may be irritated at digressions that are perhaps worthwhile in themselves, and at repetitions; he may be impatient for the author to get right down to the subject as announced in the title, but it is almost impossible for the reader to go through the book without working. A few of the competent readers with whom I have discussed the book did not think it worth the effort required in reading it, and their reasons are good, but in this I differ from them. I think that it is worthwhile, at least but not only, for the mental discipline in reading it.

A study and criticism of the whole book would be a lengthy dissertation on nearly everything that has to do with learning. Logic, grammar, rhetoric, progressive education, a philosophy of life, mental laziness, mental honesty, literature of all kinds, docility, discussion, etc., are referred to. Frequently the author's conclusions, worked out in other fields, are merely stated as truths and let go at that. If you happen to agree with him, you feel you recognize your own brain child in different clothes; otherwise you may pause to think it out or merely skip it.

There are two entirely different ways to go about judging this book: First as a book on method; the attention would then be focused on the passages that deal with procedure; second, to judge the book as a whole, to see whether there is consistency in the author's whole outlook. In this second way, fault may be found with the author for recommending books on science, e.g., Malthus, *Essay on the principles of population*; Darwin, *The origin of species*, based on alleged facts that are not facts. Unless the reader has considerable background and maturity of judgment, he cannot be reasonably expected to detect the error. It does not seem consistent

that Dr. Adler should characterize Gibbons; *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* as a biased book, yet include it among his great books. Again, fault may be found with the implied assumption that college students and readers whose lives are not given full-time to study, can without guidance arrive at truth by thinking of any problem. Some problems are clearly beyond the capacity of many minds. If Rousseau, Locke, Hobbes, St. Thomas Aquinas, to mention just a few, will not agree on the same matter (and that means that somebody is wrong) how can the normal reader unassisted be expected to learn much truth from reading all of them? As one thoughtful student put it, "How can I read William James writing the way he does about his philosophy and know that that is wrong, unless I get some help?"

To judge Dr. Adler's book as a presentation of a specific method of reading a definite kind of book is quite a different matter. The fundamental rule of knowing the meaning the author attributes to his words, applies to all types of books. How much further you would attend to the rules in reading books for pleasure would depend on the sort of pleasure you are seeking. If you have keen, intellectual relish acquiring ideas and wrestling with them in such branches of learning as philosophy, religion, and economics you will find that Dr. Adler's book either organizes what you have been doing or makes suggestions for you to start new procedures. It is a natural method for a person trained in logic to follow. It is quite a bit of work, it is a slow process, and in detail should be used only on very worthwhile books. At the beginning of my course in theology, I used something very close to Dr. Adler's method on Hilarion Felder's *Christ and the Critics*. It was a good three weeks' job, eight hours a day, but it was worth it. Practice and mental training make for greater speed, but it is always work. If your joy is in mental work, you will like the method. It holds you to a severe, effective mental discipline. I am sure many of us find it far more entertaining and less fatiguing to spend an evening in serious discussion than in banter and exchange of jokes and stories. *How to read a book* gave five of us a very delightful evening. However, it is not likely to make an appeal to those who habitually prefer listening to book digests. They would find the book very easy to put down.

ANDREW L. BOUWHUIS, S.J.,
Canisius College.

Teaching with books; a study of college libraries. By Harvie Branscomb. Published jointly by the Association of American Colleges and the American Library Association, 1940. Pp. xvii, 239. \$2.50.

Teaching with books embodies the report of Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Director of Libraries and Professor of Early Christian Literature at Duke University, who was chosen by the Association of American Colleges to make a survey of college libraries during 1937 and 1938. Of the several possible directions such a survey might have taken, such as preparation of a manual of college library administration or a statistical survey of holdings, expenditures, salaries, etc., the one chosen was,

"A consideration of the extent to which the efforts of the college library are integrated with those of the institution as a whole. In other words, this project undertook to study the college library from the standpoint of its educational effectiveness rather than its administrative efficiency. To this end several local studies were set up, some sixty college libraries visited, many librarians and college presidents interviewed, and the immediate data thus secured supplemented by constant use of the published literature in the field."

Adopting, then, educational efficiency as his criterion, Dr. Branscomb evaluates the college library's services to students and faculty, its administrative organization, the size of the library and the costs of service. His criticisms of certain tendencies, such as unlimited growth of book collections, elaborate cataloging, and, in particular, over-emphasis upon recreational reading, are well-founded and deserve closest attention by librarians and administrative officers. We feel safe in predicting that as a result of his survey librarians may expect a thorough study of their collections and methods of administration.

One of the most striking sections is that treating of "Scholarship Standing and Library Usage" in which the conclusion is reached that extensive use of books on the part of students is not necessary to attain good, or even high, scholastic standing. His conclusion is that,

"A large number of teachers apparently could get along very well without extensive libraries, at least for the greater number of their students. If libraries are to be used only for their reference works, or for the researches

of the faculty, or for certain special aspects of the instructional program, the facts should be plainly recognized and the institution developed along lines best suited to serve these ends. From the use made of them in undergraduate teaching, the case could be made that many colleges have better libraries than they need." (p. 52-3.)

This point could have been developed by showing the results of an educational program built around a small collection of "great books", as advocated by Hutchins and Adler and brought to the test at St. John's College. In *Teaching with books*, the emphasis seems to be that, although there are many unused books in our college libraries, the librarians and teachers should join in a concerted effort to foster increased use.

College presidents, teachers and librarians will be grateful for this survey. Its facts and conclusions should stimulate everyone to a re-examination of his own library.

A metropolitan library in action; a survey of the Chicago Public Library. By Carleton Bruns Joeckel and Leon Carnovsky. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xvii, 466. \$3.00.

This is a scientific survey of the Chicago Public Library, analyzing minutely its history and present situation and offering a series of detailed recommendations for future action. As an objective picture of a large public library showing its external relations, e.g., to the state legislature, and its internal organization of departments and administrative staff, this work is unequalled.

Our major criticism of the survey is that in analyzing the population which the library serves it excludes from consideration the religious affiliations of the people. With particular reference to Catholics we find that there are approximately 1,100,000 Catholics in this area. This constitutes 25 percent of the population and certainly is a sufficiently large minority to justify special mention. If the authors realized that religion enters into almost every subject and is not simply limited to those found in the 200 section of the Dewey classification they would include religion with the factors of age, education, sex, etc., used at present in the population analysis. Quoting from the article on "The Catholic Schools in America" by Reverend George Johnson in the April issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, "The public school maintains neutrality with regard to religion and creed. This in itself amounts to government

taking a theological position, because it implies that religion and the creed one professes have no real or vital connection with everyday life and that religion does not matter in the same degree as does arithmetic, geography, or natural science. The philosophy of secular education is not merely negatively but positively religious. Consequently, it stands in contradiction to Catholic principles of education."

The public library stands in the same position. Its official stand is becoming more and more materialistic and naturalistic in its disregard of religion in its selection of books. We believe it an unwarranted assumption to state that the *Standard catalog for public libraries* and *The Booklist* are approved by all. Referring to the survey of these tools in *The Catholic Library World*, October, 1938, pp. 35-6 by Eugene P. Willging, it was pointed out that Catholic books in particular have not been accorded the position they deserve because of their intrinsic merit and the proportion of Catholics to the general population of the United States. This point is expounded more fully in the review of *The practice of book selection* printed elsewhere in this issue.

Contemporary American authors. A critical survey and 219 bio-bibliographies. By Fred B. Millet. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1940. Pp. xiii, 716. \$3.75.

The first 204 pages consist of critical surveys on the novel, short story, drama, poetry, journalism, and biography. These surveys give a good birds-eye view of the principal achievements and trends of each genre.

The 219 bio-bibliographies, arranged alphabetically, devote approximately a third of a page to the chief facts of the author's life, another third to the list, with dates, of his works, and another third to a non-annotated list of studies and articles upon him. This is really a companion volume to the third and revised edition of Manly and Rickert's *Contemporary British literature*.

As with most secular reference books, Catholics achieve few inclusions. The only ones I recognize are Heywood Broun, James T. Farrell (?), Agnes Repplier, and Helen C. White. Such few inclusions seem to prove that Catholics for the present need their own reference books for Catholic writers and that Catholic writers, justly or not, have not yet impressed themselves on the

prevailing stream of American culture sufficiently to force attention. Once we produce Chestertons, presumably no reference book will ignore them. Nevertheless, the names of at least ten Catholic authors occur to me who seem to me as catholic and significant as many of the non-Catholic writers included.

Several indexes and select bibliographies add to the reference value of the book. It is a practical and serviceable addition to any library.

A.J.A.

The moral mission of literature and other essays. By Burton Confrey. Manchester, N. H., Magnificat Press, 1939. Pp. 225. \$2.50.

This is a collection of eighteen miscellaneous essays related to literature and is intended to stimulate a love and intelligent appreciation of good literature. It contains chapters on modern fiction, the lyric, the epic, and on some individual authors and works, such as Crashaw, *Beowulf*, *Hamlet*, Noyes, *King Lear* (which Dr. Confrey calls "Shakespeare's masterpiece"), and "Andrea del Sarto". Since these essays are garnished with copious quotations and often interesting references, they acquire, in spite of an inadequate index, some reference value in themselves.

From this point of view the essay entitled, "The Perennial Opposition to the Classics" (pp. 14-36), is really a good historical summary of the Christian statements for and against the classics throughout the centuries. It illustrates eloquently, too, that though Catholics speak authoritatively with an inspired oneness on the morality of acts, they certainly have not been able to judge with even reasonable unanimity the morality of works of literature.

This book itself in at least one instance adds to the long history of Catholic critical unreliability. On the one hand, Chesterton writes a whole book virtually praising Shaw as a man, a thinker, and a writer, and on the other hand, Dr. Confrey writes of "such viciousness as Ibsen which dwindled into the sheer nonsense of Shaw" (p. 216). But notwithstanding this touch of Catholic provincialism and a kind of motherliness of tone otherwise, these essays are both interesting and sound.

A.J.A.

Author entry for government publications. By James B. Childs. Washington, D. C., Government printing office, 1939. Pp. 38.

Corporate entry and geographic headings for government publications have been particularly trying problems to catalogers for two reasons: an indecision as to what constitutes a government publication; and, inadequacy of existing codes, due principally to the fact that they are out of date and do not provide for governmental expansion.

Mr. Childs, Chief of the Division of Documents at the Library of Congress, has made an exhaustive study of the many problems in this excellent manual. The results of his study are born of experience with the practical side of the problems involved. There are seventy-five rules covering every phase of the problem beginning with definitions and specifications, and concluding with rules, and examples for each rule. A good index contributes facility to the use of the code. A library which catalogs ever so little of this material, as well as the large library, will find here the solution to many of its questions.

Business and the public library; steps in successful cooperation. Edited by Marion C. Manley. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1940. Pp. 83. \$2.00.

A symposium of business information for public libraries compiled under the able leadership of a recognized authority in the field of business library administration. Mrs. Manley Winsor has been Business Branch Librarian of the Newark Public Library since 1925 and during this period has contributed a number of valuable articles and bibliographies on the subject.

"With the increasing use of public libraries, a need has arisen for a book describing means for establishing and promoting successful business departments." The need is not for descriptive routines; but a survey to indicate possibilities, with emphasis on service to the business patron.

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Subject index to children's plays. Compiled by a subcommittee of the A.L.A. Board on Library Service to Children and Young People. Chicago, American Library Association, 1940. Pp. xx, 277. \$3.50.

This bibliography is the answer to education's quickened demand for the activity program. Two-hundred two collections of plays and dramatizations for grades one to eight have been analyzed and arranged by subject headings. For each entry are given the name of the play; a numerical citation to the volume containing the play; its paging; the grade for which the play is best suited; the number of actors required, and the number of acts or scenes, or both. Under the subject entry the name of the author is also given. In the consolidated list of books analyzed first purchases are starred.

A library with ever so meagre a collection of this type will find this index an invaluable aid in meeting the needs of teachers and students, and a desirable list of suggested titles for the building of a play collection.

Recent trends in reading; proceedings of the Conference, on reading held at the University of Chicago, Volume 1. Compiled and edited by Wm. S. Gray. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. Pp. x, 366, \$2.00.

This is the first published volume of the proceedings of the Reading Conference which was organized at the University of Chicago in 1938 with a four-fold purpose: "To provide opportunity for the discussion of reading problems at various levels of general education—elementary, high school, and junior colleges; to stimulate discussion of current trends and needs in reading . . .; to decide and to evaluate the methods and the results of recent experiments relating to reading; and to stimulate further study of the many perplexing reading problems that educators face today, both in and out of the school." In response to a demand for printed copies of the "Proceedings" of this first conference, it was decided to publish the papers of the second convention for the more than nine hundred teachers who attended. It is published as Monograph 49 by the Department of Education at the University.

The second conference was launched under the able leadership of three notable experts, namely, Dr. William S. Gray, author of many books on the subject of reading interests, Pro-

fessor Paul B. Diederich from the Department of Education at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education at the U. S. Office of Education and specialist in child psychology; the program included forty-seven papers by forty-one outstanding personalities from the fields of research, psychology, philosophy, education and sociology.

The central theme of the discussions is "Taking Inventory of Recent Developments in Reading." Special problems given detailed consideration are: poor readers; the improvement of reading in various school subjects; the cultivation of reading interests and tastes; and the library as an aid to learning.

Each of the papers in the symposium is a terse, vital, stimulating essay on a specific phase of the reading problem. The general scope, readable style and suggested remedial measures strongly recommend the book for class use in reading guidance courses, remedial reading activity programs, and in library science courses.

A good index contributes facility of use both for reference and class purposes.

Remedial reading at the college and adult levels; an experimental study. By Guy Thomas Buswell. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. xi, 72. \$1.00.

Much has been done in the field of remedial reading for children, and although a large body of authoritative literature on the topic in general exists, little is available on the college and adult levels. This experimental study by the Associate Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Chicago and author of several books on the improvement of reading based on eye-voice experiments, was begun in 1935. The author sets out to study ways of improving reading by attacking specific factors known to be important in the reading process. These factors and objectives are: 1) elimination of vocalization in silent reading; 2) an improved mastery of vocabulary; 3) a broadening of the span of recognition; 4) an increase in the speed of recognition; and 5) development of a degree of regularity of procedure that would eliminate most of the regressive movements of the eyes.

Reading is the process of getting meaning from conventional symbols, and mechanical devices

planned to correct physical defects, strengthen muscles, etc., will never be a substitute for that which trains in the development of a continuous fusion of words into units of meaning. Many schools confuse developmental techniques with remedial techniques by the installation of expensive equipment emphasized out of all proportion to its actual value by commercial firms bent on exploiting education.

In contrast to this procedure the method adopted by Professor Buswell is characterized by simplicity. The number of subjects present in the laboratory at one time varied from four to eight and each was tested individually. Each subject came to the laboratory for a fifty-minute period, five days a week for four weeks. The subjects ranged from Freshman college students to non-school-attending adults. The comprehension scores revealed that of the 117 subjects chosen for the experiment all were reasonably satisfactory. An additional 25 were given eye-movement tests at the beginning and at the end of a four week period with no intervening remedial treatment, serving, thereby, as a control group. Several types of tests and forms of apparatus involving reading difficulties, such as the eye-moving camera and film projectors, were used. (These machines are essentially accurate and must be so if the validity of the test holds.)

By means of well coordinated statistical charts and tables the results showed a substantial median gain in reading in the brief period of twenty hours spread over a month. Each of the integrating factors is defined and analyzed and remedial plans are suggested. The concomitant effects of vocalization, vocabulary difficulties growing out of inexperience, vicarious or direct, detailed visual perception resulting in a narrowing span of recognition, retarded recognition based on the number of fixations and their average duration, and a slowing up process due to mind wandering, critical thinking, and other causes which result in reading regressions, serve but to check reading quantitatively and qualitatively. With the increased book production witnessed in the last decade, (an average annual American publication of about 9,000) adult reading must be quickened if a comparable pace between reading and publishing be maintained.

Supplementing the study are simple devices for controlling reading and detecting vocalization which can be manufactured at a reasonable

(Concluded on page 262)

New Books

BOOK CLUB SELECTIONS

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

April

WADE, MASON. *Margaret Fuller, whetstone of genius*. Viking. \$3.50.

A "sympathetic, scholarly, sane and extremely readable biography" of this important New England woman.

PHILOSOPHY

MARITAIN, JACQUES. *Science and wisdom*. Scribner, 1940. Pp. x, 241. \$3.00.

The author coordinates three lectures in a composite study of cultural philosophy. The first part of the book is an exposition of science and wisdom, each being assigned to its proper realm through a study of the error that has resulted from their confusion. The second part, "Reflections on Moral Philosophy", is an explanation of the role played by faith and theology in true Christian philosophy. The author's replies to various objections appear in an appendix.

RELIGION

CARROLL, JAMES F., C.S.Sp. *God, the Holy Ghost*. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. ix, 316. \$2.50.

Popularly presented explanation of the part of the Holy Ghost in the redemption of man. Parts I-III treat of the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the beatitudes and the fruits of the Holy Spirit; Part IV shows His part in the Apostolate of "teaching all nations".

CONFRATERNITY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. *Proceedings of the National Catechetical Congress, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 4-7, 1939*. St. Anthony Guild Press, 1940. Pp. xxiii, 507. Cloth, \$2.00; paper, \$1.50.

A most important collection of addresses on religious education at all age levels.

DONNELLY, FRANCIS P., S.J. *The heart of the Mass; prayerful thoughts for the Sacrifice*. Benziger, 1940. Pp. x, 146. \$1.00.

"In the first part of the present work the life of Our Lord is reviewed in successive sections of the Mass. In the second part various meditations on the ceremonies and words of the Mass are given. These thoughts may be read beforehand and accompany the reading of the Missal or may be read during the Mass."—Preface.

FARRELL, WALTER, O.P. *A companion to the Summa Volume III—The fullness of life*. (Corresponding to the Summa Theologica IIA IIAE). Sheed, 1940. Pp. viii, 530. \$3.50.

Volume III appears as the second publication in a series of four volumes in which the author presents in popular style the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas. *The fullness of life* deals with the proper realization of humanity proceeding, in the light of reason, from the cultivation of virtue, and the avoidance of vice, to the enjoyment of the highest act of which man is capable—contemplation. As in the earlier volume, *The pursuit of happiness*, the author introduces each chapter with a clear, analytical outline and concludes with a summary of the principal points elucidated.

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GORMAN, ROBERT. *Catholic apologetical literature in the United States (1784-1858)* Catholic University of America Press, 1939. Pp. vii, 192. \$2.00. (Studies in American Church History. v.XXVIII.)

A descriptive and bibliographical survey extending "from the date of the publication of the first work written by an American Catholic and published in America, to the year in which the Congregation of St. Paul was founded". Ph.D. thesis.

HENRY, P., S.M. *The liturgical year; the public worship of God by the Church throughout the year*. Bruce, 1940. Pp. x, 275. \$2.25.

The author outlines the seasons of the liturgical year and describes and explains the liturgy proper to the Sunday or feast day, giving particular stress to the ceremonies of Holy Week. By a very interesting historical treatment of his subject, he traces the gradual development of the numerous rites and ceremonies from their often purely practical beginnings to the symbolism inherent in the act of worship today.

SHEEN, FULTON J. *The seven virtues*. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. 110. \$1.00.

Monsignor Sheen uses the Seven Last Words as starting points for a series of meditations on the Seven Virtues. Each Word exemplifies some particular Virtue. In treating each the author explains the nature of the Virtue, the fruits that are a result of its practice and outlines the baseness of the opposite Vice.

EDUCATION

LORD, DANIEL A., S.J. *Some notes on the guidance of youth*. Queen's Work, 1938. Pp. 174. \$1.50.

Advice to teachers and parents about common problems of youth. Unfortunately the book lacks both a table of contents and an index.

LITERATURE

DU BOS, CHARLES. *What is literature?* Sheed, 1940. Pp. xi, 124. \$2.00.

"This book is composed of four lectures which were delivered before the Faculty of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, on January 24, February 21, March 21, April 23, 1938." Contents: Literature and the soul. Literature and light. Literature and beauty. Literature and the Word.

WALKER, H. O'H. *Discussion outlines in modern Catholic literature supplemented with selected and annotated book lists*. Queen's Work, 1940. Pp. 45. 10 cents.

"These discussion outlines are to serve two purposes: to present each reader with a selected and an annotated list of modern Catholic literature and a program for the study of that literature in discussion groups."

WALKER, H. O'H. *How to write and edit; a discussion outline*. Queen's Work, 1940. Pp. 32. 10 cents.

Practical suggestions to amateur writers; recommends formation of Writers' Clubs.

HISTORY

SENCOURT, ROBERT. *Spain's ordeal; a documented history of the Civil War. With sketch maps*. Longmans, 1940. Pp. xii, 360. \$3.00.

Complete history of the Spanish War and subsequent events to August, 1939. The first edition was highly praised in *The Month*, June, 1938, p. 562.

BIOGRAPHY

McNABB, VINCENT, O.P. *Mary of Nazareth*. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. xv, 132. \$1.35.

Thoughts about Mary, gleaned from the author's notebooks and arranged according to her various titles and feasts. In his introduction Father McNabb presents Mary as a gift and on every page is reflected her glorious participation in the work of Redemption, and the interest and mother-love with which she safeguards the merits of the divine Sacrifice for her children in every walk of life.

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MARY OF THE ANGELS, Sister, R.S.M. *One life in Christ. The life-story of Mother Catherine McAuley.* Illus. by Lyof Treguebouff. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. 141. \$1.50.

Biography of the foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, who lived from 1787 to 1831.

MORICE, HENRI. *The Mother of Jesus. Thirty-one readings for the Month of Mary and the month of the Holy Rosary.* Tr. by Clara Meigs Sands. Kenedy, 1940. Pp. x, 250. \$2.00.

A synthesis of biography and meditations, emphasizing the resemblance between Jesus and His Mother. This the author accomplishes by showing us how much of each one's life the other shared. A selection of the Spiritual Book Associates.

PROSERPIO, LEO, S.J., Bp. of Calicut. *St. Gemma Galgani.* Bruce, 1940. Pp. xvii, 212. \$2.00.

Biography of the "Passion Flower of Lucca", canonized on May 2. The author divides his account, which is based on the autobiography of St. Gemma, into two parts: the first describes her childhood up to the appearance of the Stigmata; the second reveals her mystical experiences. The entire story is evidence of her intense devotion to the Sacred Passion.

FICTION

GREENE, GRAHAM. *The labyrinthine ways.* Viking, 1940. Pp. 301. \$2.50.

Superbly written Catholic novel centered about the life of a priest during the Mexican religious persecutions. Not recommended for general adolescent reading.

BEST SELLERS

This list of "best sellers" is taken from the April 13th issue of *Publishers' Weekly*.

FICTION

Llewellyn, Richard. *How green was my valley.* (February 6, 1940.) Macmillan.

Catholic World. 151:247-8 My '40

See also April, p. 221

Morley, Christopher. *Kitty Foyle.* (October 26, 1939.) Lippincott.

Commonweal 32:20-1 Ap 26 '40

See also April, p. 221

Asch, Sholem. *The Nazarene.* (October 19, 1939.) Putnam.

See April, p. 221

Steinbeck, John. *The grapes of wrath.* (April 14, 1939.) Viking Press.

See April, p. 221

Wright, Richard. *Native son.* Harper.

Catholic World 151:243-4 My '40

Commonweal 31:438 Mr 8 '40

Nathan, Robert. *Portrait of Jennie.* (January 8, 1940.) Knopf.

See April, p. 221

McMeekin, Clark. *Show me a land.* Appleton.

America 62:724 Ap 6 '40

Lin, Yutang. *Moment in Peking.* (November 16, 1939.) John Day.

See April, p. 221

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TOO MUCH BUSINESS

No one ever complains about too much business unless it is concentrated in such a brief period that it hampers service. We don't have too much business but we do have too much in the month of October. You can help by sending in your 1940-41 membership dues during the summer. There is a membership envelope in this issue for your convenience.

Williams, Ben Ames. *Come spring*. Houghton.
Not yet reviewed.

Griswold, Francis. *A sea island lady*. (October
25, 1939.) Morrow.
See April, p. 221

NON-FICTION

Levant, Oscar. *A smattering of ignorance*. (Jan-
uary 12, 1940.) Doubleday, Doran.
See April, p. 221

Adler, Mortimer. *How to read a book*. Simon.
America 62:693-4 Mr 30 '40
Catholic World 151:241-2 My '40

Keith, Agnes Newton. *Land below the wind*.
(November 6, 1939.) Little, Brown.
See April, p. 221

Allen, Frederick Lewis. *Since yesterday*. (Feb-
ruary 2, 1940.) Harper.
America 63:25 Ap 13 '40
See also April, p. 221

Gunther, John. *Inside Europe: 1940 War edition*.
(January 25, 1940.) Harper.
See April, p. 221

Saint Exupery, Antoine de. *Wind, sand and stars*.
(June 20, 1939.) Reynal & Hitchcock.
See April, p. 221

Van Paassen, Pierre. *Days of our years*. (Janu-
ary 30, 1939.) Hillman-Curl.
See April, p. 221

Partridge, Bellamy. *Country lawyer*. (August
21, 1939.) Whittlesey House.
See April, p. 221

Taylor, Deems. *The well tempered listener*.
(January 25, 1940.) Simon.
See April, p. 221

Pinkerton, Katherine. *Three's a crew*. (February
23, 1940.) Carrick.
Commonweal 31:498 Mr 29 '40

BOOK REVIEWS

(Concluded from page 258)

cost, or locally constructed for schools wishing to initiate such an experiment on a small scale. This study is an admirable contribution to remedial-reading literature and college administrators may find here the solution to some of the problems of the maladjusted student.

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